

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

FOREIGN POSTAGE, \$1.00 IN ADDITION TO SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FIFTY.

50c per square line for display.

20c per square line for classified columns.

50c per line for reading notices.

Advertisements can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space.

Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.

Sample copies mailed free on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McLELLAN, Editor.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 20, 1908.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

HEADQUARTERS AT TOLEDO.

The National Tribune Will be at Home to Its Friends.

According to its custom The National Tribune has secured Headquarters at Toledo, at the Boody House, adjoining the National Headquarters, where it will be glad to greet all its friends and readers.

All veterans and their friends are invited to make use of the Headquarters to meet their friends, address their mail to, and for such other purposes as will contribute to their enjoyment of the National Encampment.

Count Boni says he wants the children. Most of all, doubtless, he wants to handle the money allotted for their education and support.

Manuel L. Quezon, a leader in the Philippine Assembly, tells his countrymen that America has granted far more power to the Filipino Legislature than the czar has to the Duma. He can add that the Filipinos can have at any time all the self-government that they show themselves capable of.

There is a sense of humor in Georgia after all. A Georgia peach grower who received a check for \$23 from a Chicago commission man for a carload of peaches sent it back with: "I contribute this amount for a monument to the illustrious cock that kicked over the lamp in that town."

Past Commander W. H. Harvey writes from Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he is taking a much-needed rest, that the Department of Texas, G. A. R., has secured headquarters at the Niagara Hotel, Toledo, and will be present there in force, bringing with them the famous forms which have been a marked feature of so many parades.

Illinois's tangle experience with the primary law reminds us that some years ago when "reforms" were being passed in Germany, the Japanese had some success with military ballooning in the siege of Port Arthur. It is likely that if the balloon is ever to have any military value it will be in such operations as the siege of fortified places, where observers in balloons can get a good idea of the defenses, of vulnerable spots, and direct the fire of the besieging batteries.

Col. Temple, the British aeronaut, says that if the Confederates had had as good a balloon as Capt. Baldwin's they would have won in nine months. They would have detected the demoralized retreat of the Federals after Bull Run, pursued, captured Washington, and ended the war. That mighty "if" if there had been a man of any ability and stamina in command at Centerville, instead of drunken old Dixon S. Miles, he would have lined up his 2,000 fresh men and 42 guns on the commanding heights of Centerville, and destroyed all the men that Beauregard, Johnston and Stonewall Jackson could have moved against him. Our "ifs" are quite as conclusive as those of the other fellow.

The British navy has scored a great triumph in the speed developed by one of the latest Dreadnaughts, the Indomitable. The best speed which has yet been made by any ocean grayhound was by the Lusitania, which recently broke the Trans-Atlantic record in covering the distance from land to land at a speed of 25.01 knots per hour. In returning with the Prince of Wales from the Quebec celebration the Indomitable made an average speed of 25.13 knots, and for four hours in the early part of the voyage she made 26.4 knots. She was not stripped for this performance, but carried all her heavy guns with magazines full of ammunition and the full crew aboard. This would indicate that these immense battleships, which are between 17,000 and 18,000 tons displacement and carrying 24 12-inch guns, can actually run down the fastest merchant ship afloat.

PENSIONS AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

Editor National Tribune: In your issue of July 16, 1908, you have this to say with reference to the pension plank of the Democratic Convention at Denver:

"We are really much obliged to the Denver Convention for the pension plank. It is the best written and most logical plank in the platform. It reads: 'We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their families, and because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.'"

"This is the first knowledge we have had that Mr. Bryan is a constant reader and student of The National Tribune. Our readers have once recognized where he got the idea and the language."

I have been a constant reader of The National Tribune for a great many years. I cannot fully understand the meaning of this pension plank in the Democratic platform. Of course, I can understand the first part of it, but the latter part, where it says, "because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army," you seem to seize the idea readily that Mr. Bryan and the Democracy got this idea from The National Tribune. I would like very much to have you give a more extended explanation or analysis of the true application or meaning of this plank in the Democratic platform. I want to add in this connection that I do not find much to praise in the pension plank of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, especially that part of it where they say, "We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress." When we come to consider that the increase was from \$8 to \$12 per month, and could only be paid to soldiers' widows who had married the soldier prior to June 27, 1890; if a soldier had married after that date, his widow would become an invalid at any time thereafter during the 18 years that have elapsed, and had been a constant care to his wife for the whole period subsequent to the 27th of June, 1890, and then died and left her a widow, she would not be entitled to pension by the terms of this pension law which the Republican Party very properly claim that they specifically referred to in their National platform. It is very singular, indeed, that this enormous increase of pension of \$4 per month, to the widows of soldiers who died back the time of its commencement to the 27th of June, 1890, when the increase of the salary of the members of Congress was \$2,000 per annum, and which was applicable to the present members, and, strange to say, that one of the reasons given by the members of Congress why the widows' pension should not begin from the date of application to the death of the soldier, was that it would be too much of a drain on the public Treasury.

I have extended this letter longer than I thought I would at the time I commenced, so you need not publish it in The National Tribune unless you like to; but my real object in writing you was to get an explanation of what you meant when you stated that the Denver Convention got their idea of the pension plank from The National Tribune. I would be glad to hear from you by letter or thru the columns of The National Tribune.—George W. Young, Marion, Ill.

The National Tribune has constantly used the argument that the Nation must and should depend upon volunteers for its defense, and not upon a big Regular Army. This argument was not original with us by any means, but was the firm belief of Washington and the fathers of the Republic. We claim the credit, however, of being the only paper for many years that has steadfastly taught that doctrine. Substantially all the other papers have either become infected with the Regular Army's idea of magnifying its own strength and importance, or have gone to the other extreme of wanting no Regular Army at all. A large portion of Mr. Bryan's present friends have been of the latter class. Among the other misfit ideas they have borrowed from Europe has been "anti-militarism."

Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and all others whose names we hold in highest honor to-day constantly held and taught that the Regular Army should be kept at the minimum of safety, and the Nation rely upon its own citizens for defense. They therefore favored a very liberal pension policy to the volunteers. In addition to this being the best policy for a free Government, it was by far the most economical. The volunteers made far better citizens from having served in the army, and the expense of a liberal pension policy toward them was far less than that of maintaining a great standing army.

The Democratic plank is so in line with The National Tribune's utterances that it seems borrowed from them, especially since no other paper has been talking that way.

JAPANESE REFORMS.

While the Japanese are not angels by any means and below the standard of what the Western people call civilization, they seem to be a vast improvement upon the Chinese. People who are violently in love with Confucius and see so many beauties in that religion superior to those of Christianity are invited to study the details of the Japanese experience in Formosa, where they found 3,000,000 Chinese governed in the Chinese fashion. The Chinese officials showed the most devilish ingenuity in extorting money from the people. For example, three men are adjudged guilty of murder upon evidence that would not have obtained any credence whatever by a Western jury. This was to get money out of them. Friends of the first man raised enough money to bribe the executioner to dispatch the victim with one swift blow of the sword; the friends of the next man could not raise so much, and so he was killed by several blows, while the third and his friends were absolutely penniless, and the executioner subjected him to horrible tortures before finishing his work. He even cut off his eyelids and exposed him to the glaring sun for hours. Yet this is Confucianism and what obtains where Confucius is regarded as divine.

Ohio birds feel that it is time to remind those of Indiana and Kansas that they can do some tune-pitching themselves, and Lucien Seymour sweetly sings: "When the burdens of life I am called to lay down, I hope I may die in Ohio. I never could ask a more glorious crown. Than one of the sod of Ohio. And when the last tramp wakes the land and the sea. And the toms of the earth set their prisoners free, You may all go aloft if you choose, but I for me I think I'll just stay in Ohio."

AMERICAN CARDINALS.

The Vatican is awake to the propriety of appointing more Cardinals for the United States. The Pope has heretofore been kept from this by the demands of the Roman Catholics of South America for one for each of their little States. But there are more real zealous Roman Catholics in the United States than there are, not only in all South America, but in any country in the world. Elsewhere men are Roman Catholics because they are under some sort of strong compulsion, and, as it is, wherever the Church is part of the State, whether Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Episcopalian or Lutheran, they are in a constant revolt against the priesthood's greed of money and power. Here a man is a Roman Catholic because of conviction, and he loves his Church as other men do the churches they join and support. They are contributing far more per capita to the Church's support than any other Roman Catholics in the world. The present Pope, who is a decided reformer, has recently taken the United States out of the class of "partibus infidelium," where it was under the control of a narrow circle in the Propaganda, and given it the more independent status of the Church in Roman Catholic countries.

It is to be hoped that Archbishop Ireland will be among those upon whom the coveted Red Hat is bestowed. Archbishop Ireland has long deserved this honor on account of his abilities and zeal, but he has been denied it thru the influence of the narrow circle of Italian and Spanish prelates among the Cardinals who look with medieval distrust and dislike upon his progressive Americanism. He is too modern and too much in the spirit of the age, and particularly with the American spirit, to suit their hide-bound ideas. All the same, Cardinal Ireland stands much closer to the hearts of all Americans than any other Roman Catholic prelate that has ever been in our country. He served gallantly in the army during the civil war, is an American in all his ideas, and would put his Church fully abreast of the march of progress.

PITTSBURGH SEQUELENTIAL.

Pittsburgh is making great preparations for the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the founding of the city. As early as 1730 the French had noticed the advantages of Pittsburgh as a trading place with the Indians and as a stage on the new route from Quebec to New Orleans. Twenty-three years later Washington visited the place to warn the French away, as the country was claimed by the Virginians. In 1754 Capt. Trent, commanding Virginia militia, started to build a fort, but the French and Canadians drove him away and built the fort themselves, which they named Duquesne. In 1755 Gen. Braddock started with a force to take the fort, but was killed and his army nearly destroyed. In 1758 Gen. Forbes started from Philadelphia with an army of 7,500 to take the place, but his advance under Gen. James Grant was defeated under the guns of the fort and routed. Forbes continued to advance, and when within 15 miles of Fort Duquesne the French saw that resistance was useless, burned their buildings and fled. Nov. 24, 1758, Gen. Forbes occupied the place in force, and named it Pittsburg, in honor of England's great Prime Minister, William Pitt. Its position was not yet secure, for the Indians made several savage assaults upon it, but were beaten off by Col. Henry Brackenridge, who still remains. It is the only colonial structure in Pittsburgh, and is owned and preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The British evacuated Fort Pitt in 1772, and two years later it was occupied by Virginia militia. There was a contest between Virginia and Pennsylvania for the sovereignty, which was ended in 1781, when it passed into the possession of Pennsylvania.

The first settlers were almost wholly Scotch-Irish and Irish. The real growth of the city did not begin until Wayne's victory on the Maumee had broken the power of the confederated Indians.

The celebration will take place next November, and Pittsburgh rejoices in having a citizen who is directly descended from William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham. He is Edward D. Pitt, who went to Pittsburgh about 1870, and has four children who are prominent in Pittsburgh business and society. The plans for the celebration are comprehensive, and will involve a large expenditure. Among other things are an elaborate series of floats for the street parade to represent all the striking periods in Pittsburgh's 150 years of history. One of these will be Washington crossing the Allegheny River, another the French and Indian War, and third, the Pontiac War, and so on.

CONSTITUTIONAL PATRIOTS.

The comrades residing in California are patriots to the core, and they show this in many more ways than the memory of having fought for their country. The graft prosecution in San Francisco is lagging on account of necessary funds to continue the proceedings. The comrades of Watsonville, Cal., understood this, and, getting together, contributed out of their slender funds \$64, which they sent to the committee to aid the work. The committee which raised the funds was Abram Barmes, Asa Butman and A. N. Judd. In sending on their contributions they said:

"The graft conditions are fruits of seed that was planted in '61-'65, and clearly thus foretold by our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, in one of his last speeches: 'As a result of the war, great incorporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The moneyed power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our Republic than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.'"

A woman has written a book, "Why I Would Not Marry My Husband Again." Is the real reason that she knows he would not give her a chance?

THE SPRINGFIELD RIOT.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, has been disgraced by a riot similar to that in Atlanta, and which has been accompanied by appalling outrages upon the negroes, who were honestly earning not do the good work that sometimes accompanies lynching bees in visiting the wrath of the outraged people upon bad men generally. Like that of Atlanta, the dogs and dives in the city were not swept away and the bad negroes killed or beaten, but the rage of the mob seems to have been visited almost wholly upon the quiet, inoffensive negroes, who were honestly earning their living. In one case a negro carpenter, 80 years old, was taken out and put to death under revolting circumstances.

The Governor of Illinois and Mayor of Springfield are acting with commendable energy in restoring order. The Mayor has been shutting up the saloons and threatening dire punishment to those saloonkeepers who keep open in violation of his order, while the Governor immediately ordered troops to the city and gave them orders to act with the utmost energy in repressing the troubles. He has now nearly 5,000 men in Springfield, which seems an extraordinary number for so small a town. Springfield has only about 35,000 people, or less than half that of Atlanta. He has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 apiece for each of the men charged with murder, and a special grand jury has been summoned to consider about 100 indictments for murder. These measures and the aroused public sentiment over the outrages practiced upon the inoffensive negroes will speedily bring the people to their senses as it did in Atlanta. In Atlanta the terrible injury to business by the panic among the porters, draymen and other necessary laborers was a powerful influence in bringing about public condemnation and carried on the riot. It will be so in Springfield. The injury to Springfield's reputation will be very severe, but as it is not a great commercial city like Atlanta the hurt will not be felt so severely.

THE ANNIS MURDER.

Again the public is stirred by an atrocious exhibition of the devilish "unwritten law." Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., a son of Gen. Peter C. Hains, and an officer in the army, stationed in the Philippines, came home hurriedly and, with his brother, lying in wait for a man named William E. Annis, whom he claimed had alienated his wife's affections, brutally shot him to death without giving him a chance to defend himself. He was assisted in this act by his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, who drew a revolver and held at bay a crowd of yachtsmen surrounding the victim. The brother has a deep stain upon his character from having killed a boy friend while out in a canoe with him near Port Monroe. As Mr. Annis and his wife had previously been warm friends of Capt. Hains and his wife it would seem that the Hains brothers are particularly dangerous men to be friendly with. Hains had been estranged from his wife on account of what she claims to have been his intolerable cruelty, and this was before Annis's alleged entrance upon the scene. So far there appears to be no justification whatever for Hains's act, as he had no evidence of any relations between Annis and his wife, and Mrs. Annis and Mrs. Hains continue to be warm friends. It was a brutal deed, and it does not seem as if a New York jury can take any other view than that of cold-blooded murder. The apparently unprovoked crime of his brother cannot help acting very unfavorably upon Capt. Hains, indicating that the brothers were both of that rattlesnake type which constantly seeks to kill.

Gov. Hughes is certainly going up against a formidable opposition. All the race-track gamblers and the saloonkeepers, who thrived upon the gambler and their victims, are solid against him, and beside this there is German opposition on account of the Governor's temperance views, and the hostility of the Traveling Men's Association on account of his veto of a two-cent fare law. He has alienated the Republican politicians by not working in concert with them. All the same, the Governor is a man of convictions, of force of character and an earnest, practical reformer. These are qualities which the people deeply love. They like a man who does things instead of one who simply prates and fills the air with declamations against evils without suggesting or attempting a remedy of any one of them. He will undoubtedly be nominated in spite of the opposition of the New York politicians and receive more support from the decent Democrats than he will lose from the dissatisfied Republicans.

In accordance with the new regulations prescribing endurance tests for field officers in the Regular Army a half dozen officers recently made a march along the beach near San Francisco on a schedule of 18 miles a day. It was required that they should make 50 miles in all and submit to a surgical examination at the conclusion. In the first squad were Col. John L. Clem, G. H. Torney, Adam Slater, J. W. Bennett, G. L. Anderson and Maj. J. M. Kennedy. Col. Clem, of the Quartermaster's Department and who is better known as the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga, was the senior of the squad, but managed to lead it thru the 50-mile march in great shape, coming out in a condition to thoroughly satisfy the Surgeon. The party was in the lightest possible marching order, and managed to extract a great deal of fun out of the hike along the breezy sea beach. The San Francisco papers published some very funny pictures of the performance, showing Clem at the head of the squad and the condition of the feet of the walkers at the end of the performance.

It is claimed for Millersburg, Ohio, that it has more Democrats to the square foot than any place in the United States.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

The following is a complete list of the Commanders of the various Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic for the present year:

Alabama, C. E. Peck, 313 N. 50th street, Birmingham.
Arizona, A. J. Doran, Prescott.
Arkansas, C. E. Newman, Judsonia.
California and Nevada, S. Merrill, Long Beach, Cal.
Colorado, Henry C. Watson, Greeley, Colo.
Connecticut, Charles Griswold, Guilford.
Delaware, H. W. Perkins, 536 E. 7th street, Wilmington.
Florida, S. R. Hudson, Pine and Main streets, Orlando.
Georgia and South Carolina, Leander Scott, Fitzgerald.
Illinois, Joseph Rosenbaum, Memorial Hall, Chicago.
Indiana, J. D. Alexander, Bedford.
Iowa, J. C. Millman, Logan.
Kansas, W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls.
Kentucky, Le Van Dodge, Berea.
Louisiana and Mississippi, P. H. Boyle, Box 1724, New Orleans.
Maine, Woodbury K. Dana, Westbrook.
Maryland, Robert C. Sunstrom, 617 N. Barre street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Alfred L. Roe, Worcester.
Minnesota, Marcus W. Bates, 5 Exchange Bldg., Duluth.
Missouri, J. V. Martin, Brookfield.
Montana, Ed. C. Kinney, Bozeman.
Nebraska, Eli A. Barnes, Grand Island.
New Hampshire, August D. Sanborn, Franklin.
New Mexico, J. P. Victory, Santa Fe.
North Dakota, J. L. Richmond, Minnewaukan.
Ohio, H. Veatch, Pawnee.
Pennsylvania, P. DeLacy, Philadelphia.
Potomac, J. S. Walker, 1812 N. Capitol street, Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island, William O. Milne, Newport.
Tennessee, S. W. Tindell, Harriman.
Texas, Thomas M. Wright, Denison.
Utah, G. E. Smith, 167 S. West Temple, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, C. E. Beach, Memorial Hall, Burlington.
Virginia, Thomas Fogarty, National Soldiers' Home.
West Virginia, F. Hartley Marks, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Mrs. Jessie Haining Ruppert, of New Market, Va., is now learning something of the gratitude of the boys in blue. At the time of the battle of New Market she exerted herself unflinchingly to nurse and care for the wounded men of the 34th Mass. and thereby incurred much unpopularity among her neighbors. The survivors of the 34th Mass. remembered her with affection, however, and they have kept up a correspondence with her ever since, sending her from time to time evidences of their appreciation of what she did. They invited her to attend their 43d Annual Reunion at Worcester, and although she is 90 years old she decided to make the journey. Among other things, she was presented with a fine silk flag carried by the regiment. Mrs. Ruppert is the heroine of the book "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Gov. Haskell, of Oklahoma, has bloomed out as a writer and singer of campaign songs. One of his best efforts relates to the joint occupancy of the White House by Bryan and Kern, and one verse runs: "In the prairie dog's hole live the rattler and owl, And all in the nest do agree; So Bryan and Kern will live cheek by jowl, When them in the White House we unite. They say that we Democrats never unite. And that harmony never can be, But Bryan and Kern will show them a sight. When they in the White House agree; Hooley, Whoopee!"

Now, which of the pair does he liken to the owl, and which to the rattler, and why?

Japan is in the throes of a terrible business crisis. The country is far from being as rich as such small countries as Spain, Italy, Belgium and Holland, while the debt incurred by the great war with Russia was absolutely crushing. Her people went wild with dreams of greatness after her victory and there was a ruinous fever of speculation. Expectations of an immense trade with China received a rude blow by the boycott, in which the Chinese merchants effectively resented Japanese arrogance, and now the best men of the country are passing sleepless nights in devising shifts and expedients to steer the nation and people past yawning bankruptcy.

The European papers believe that the United States is sure to become soon the first naval power in the world. They say that the international center of gravity has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the United States has superiority of interests there, and the Americans are not the people to be content to play second fiddle in such a momentous matter to any other power.

Judge Alton B. Parker says that there are but two issues before the people, maintenance of the Constitution and reform of the tariff. The Judge wisely did not specify how he would reform the tariff. He knew that he would tread on Democratic toes at every step, from the protected peanuts of Virginia to the wool and cattle of Texas.

If there is a really honest man in Russia he must feel very lonely. It develops that the Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg stole all the money which President Loubet, of France, left to the poor of the city at his visit there. This, however, was not so bad as stealing the supplies sent to the sick soldiers in Manchuria.

None of the "professional negroes" speak of delivering the colored vote to the prohibitionists, and yet the prohibition candidate is an old-time Abolitionist, and a believer in negro equality. Their chances of getting officers would be quite as good as by going over to the Democrats.

The Committee on Invitations has invited both Bryan and Taft to be present at the National Encampment. Mr. Taft will be at Middle Mass Island during the Encampment and probably will be able to come and a special effort will be made to have Mr. Bryan there also.

GATHERING IN RECRUITS.

Very Different But Equally Effective Methods of the Army and Navy.

Just at present the Government is doing a rushing business in recruiting for its various military arms. The new men, who are to wear the nation's uniform in Army, Navy and Marine Corps, are enlisting at a rate which has been unsurpassed. If they were all organized into army regiments, they would make a new regiment every fortnight. This must be kept up, and will be kept up for 10 or 12 months, during the current fiscal year fully 25,000 strong, able-bodied young men will be needed to carry muskets. The Navy will require about 15,000 of this number. This calls for a total authorized strength of 35,500 last May, when Congress decided to allow 6,000 more. But about 10,000 enlistments have been made, and the Government must be filled. No figures are given at the War Department, but it is planned to recruit the Army up to 10,000. The Navy Department has several thousand new recruits and also for several thousand to fill vacancies due to deaths, desertions, dishonorable discharges and the expiration of enlistments.

The War Department has several methods of inducing the youth of the country to enter upon a martial career, some comparatively new, are being put into successful execution this summer. The Navy Department has long been using recruiting shows, of which it had a number of posters, familiar in most cities, and retained chiefly for the purpose of acquainting inquirers with the fact that the Boston recruiting office is at 66 Hanover street, the New York station at 87 South street, and so on across and up and down the country. The humble and unpretentious "want ad" in the newspapers, which the Government insists on having at the top of first column under the caption "Help Wanted—Male," has been tried by the Navy Department, and found most effective. Such advertisements are now the chief reliance of recruiting officers for bringing in would-be Jacks. The Army, however, still sticks to the "park and public square" method, which, its recruiting officers say, is unsurpassed for its results, and which, they predict, will eventually be adopted by the War Department.

"The park and public square" plan of enticing young Americans to the colors consists, as many people know, in sending two or three non-commissioned Army officers to the parks and public squares of cities with advertisements which call attention to the attractions of Army life. The idlers and other jokers of the city are prompted to questions which lead many to the recruiting offices.

Army men are no more enthusiastic over that method of getting men into infantry regiments than the Department is over the recruiting stations. The latter was adopted after very careful inquiry into the matter. It was found that 75 per cent of these men read the want ads of newspapers, whether they are out of employment or not. When the want ad is placed in the paper, the man who reads it is sure to be a recruit at the naval training stations as to how they had been persuaded to enter the service. The advertisements that 50 per cent had come because of the little advertisements. That settled the policy of the recruiting officers for the Navy. To be sure some men are "circled" through the recruiting stations, but only a small per cent of the number who come under the lure of "Help Wanted—Male."

The "Circularizing" process is an interesting one. The Department secures reliable lists of preachers, teachers and others, likely to have many young men under observation. Letters are sent to the recipients, asking them to bring forth the advertisements that the Navy offers for the advantage of such men. Thousands of names are received in reply, and the Department sends out circulars to the youth thus recommended. The letters are skillfully written, so as to seem as nearly personal as possible. The result is that in this way are very satisfactory. They are men of fixed addresses and not floaters.

The Navy is recruiting twice as many men this year as last, but the Midsummer progress in getting the necessary thousands indicates that there will be no difficulty in calling the Navy up to its authorized strength. The Navy now has 40,000 men now, not including 9,000 marines, and in the course of eight or 10 months will be up to 44,500. The weekly recruiting reports show that the Navy is showing a total of about 275 men, which means a net gain, after filling vacancies from expiration of enlistments, of about 200 a week. These come from all parts of the country, but a very desirable class of Navy recruits continue to come from the farming sections of the West. One of the latest recruiting reports for the West showed that the several large cities, where the central stations are located, were furnishing men for the Navy as follows: Boston, 37; New York, 58; Philadelphia, 32; Baltimore, 13; Pittsburgh, 13; Buffalo, 13; Cincinnati, 14; Indianapolis, 41; Cleveland, 45; Detroit, 12; Chicago, 20; Minneapolis, 4; St. Louis, 29; Chattanooga, 10; New Orleans, 10; Omaha, 3; Kansas City, 21; Oklahoma City, 8; Dallas, 12; Denver, 9; Los Angeles, 26.

A very few of the men enlisted from these stations and some 50-odd substations have been previous service. The Navy yards handle most of the re-enlistments. The requirements now are stricter than ever. The physical examinations are more severe, and every enlistment of Jacks must be a full-fledged American citizen. It does not suffice that if foreign-born he has taken out his first papers.

Steady Increase. The increase in enlistments has been steady in recent months, which fact the recruiting officers are at a loss to explain. They say it is not entirely due to the usual number of unemployed. "This increase was first noticeable in May, for the last week of which month the Navy recruiting stations received 24,000 men. This was an increase over the last week of April, which had something to do with it. An additional \$5 a month makes the service more attractive, as both Army and Navy recruiting officers say. But other potential influences, especially with the Navy, is the increasing popularity of the war news and the attractive newspaper stories about the fleet. The fleet has had and is still receiving in its voyage around the world.

The 34 N. C. M'd Inf.

Editor National Tribune: Please give me a sketch of the 34 N. C. M'd Inf., the battles and losses.—W. N. Rollins, Asheville, N. C.

The 34 N. C. M'd Regiment, also called 24 N. C. Vol., was organized at Knoxville from June, 1864, to March, 1865, and mustered out Aug. 3, 1865. It was commanded by Col. George W. Kirk all thru its service. There is no official mention of its battles or losses.—Editor National Tribune.